

## 11th MedCOF / 2018

# Role of sea-ice and snow cover on predictability of the Northern Hemisphere cold season

Javier García-Serrano (UB, BSC)

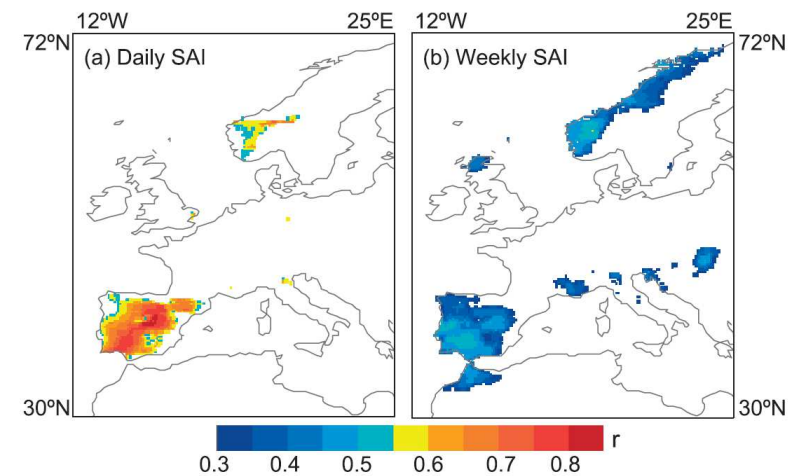
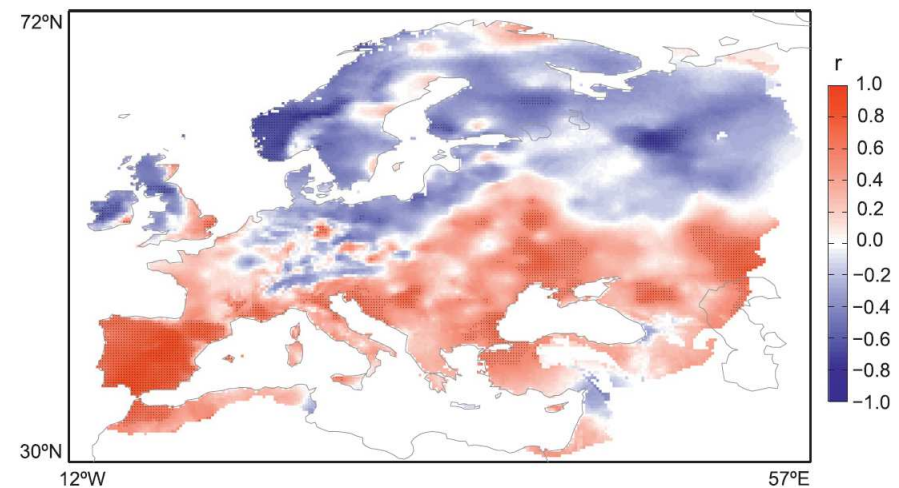
## Eurasian snow cover in autumn (OCT)

[Cohen and co-authors]

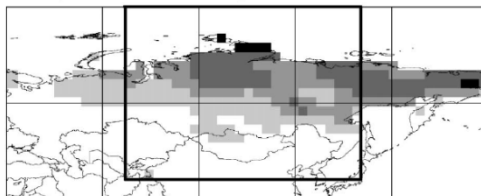
snow advance index - SAI /  $r(\text{AO})=0.6-0.8$

[Cohen and Jones 2011]

## WINTER



a) October Snow Depth - CTRL Simulation

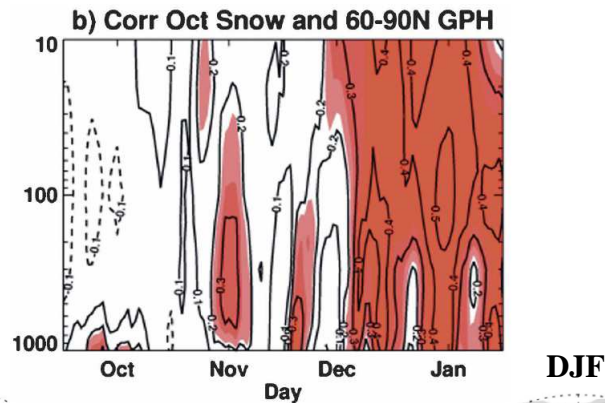


## Eurasian snow cover in autumn (OCT)

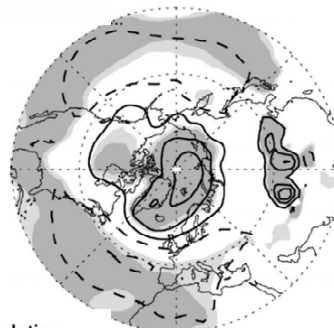
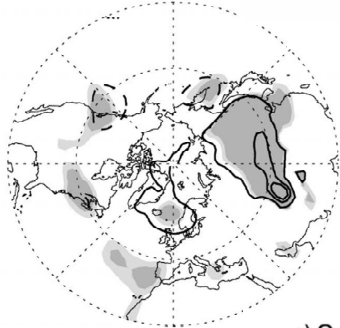
[Cohen and co-authors]

snow advance index - SAI /  $r(\text{AO})=0.6-0.8$

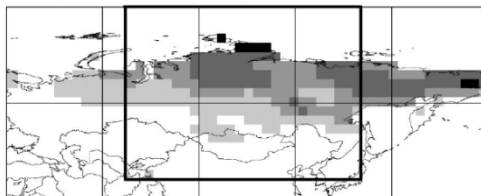
[Cohen and Jones 2011]



[Cohen et al. 2007]

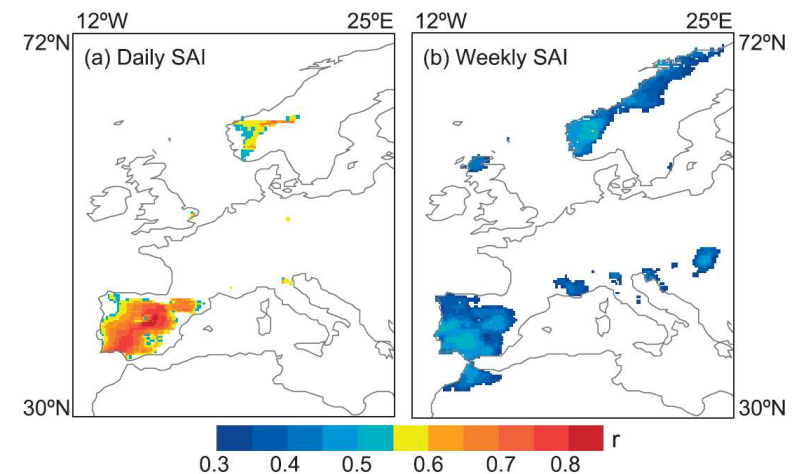
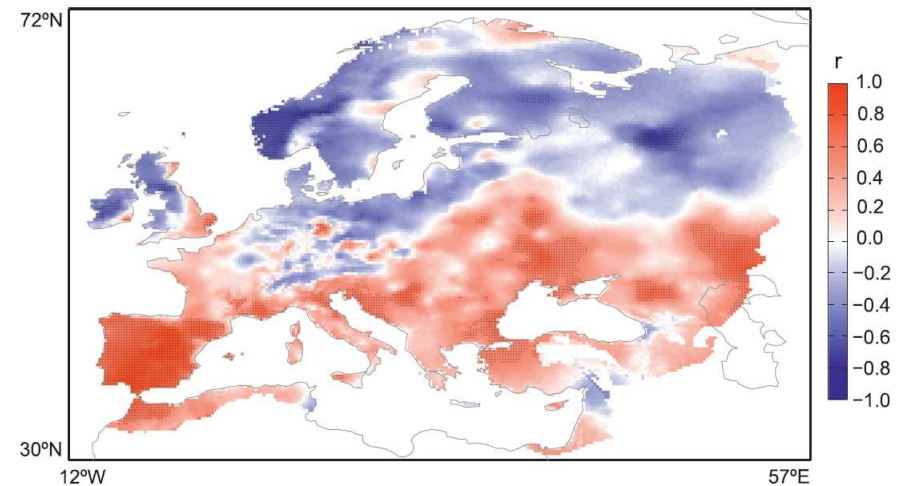


a) October Snow Depth - CTRL Simulation



[Gong et al. 2003]

## WINTER



correlation / empirical prediction skill

[Brands et al. 2012]

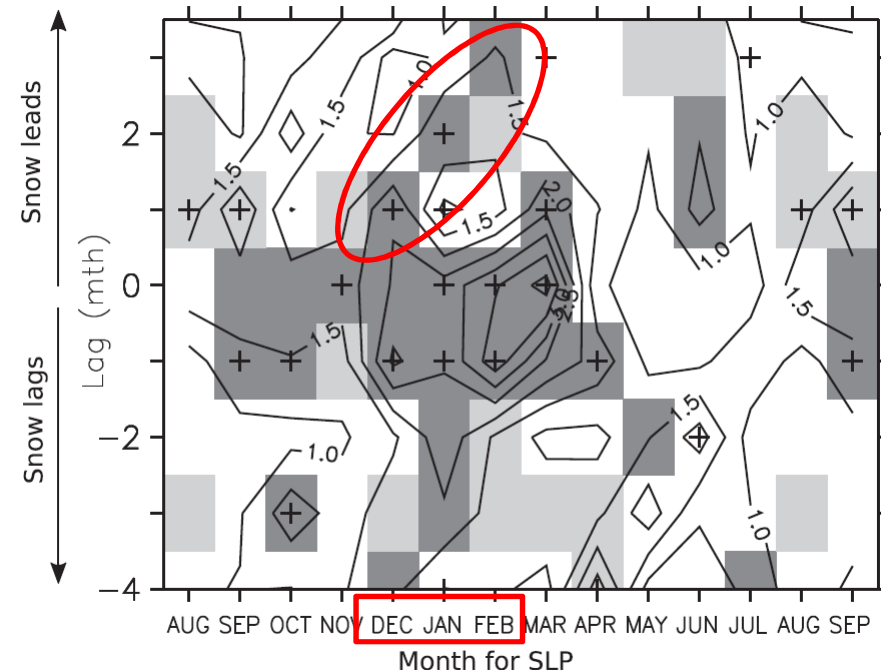
Eurasian snow cover in autumn (**OCT**)



Eurasian snow cover in autumn (**NOV**)

[Gastineau et al. 2017]

WINTER



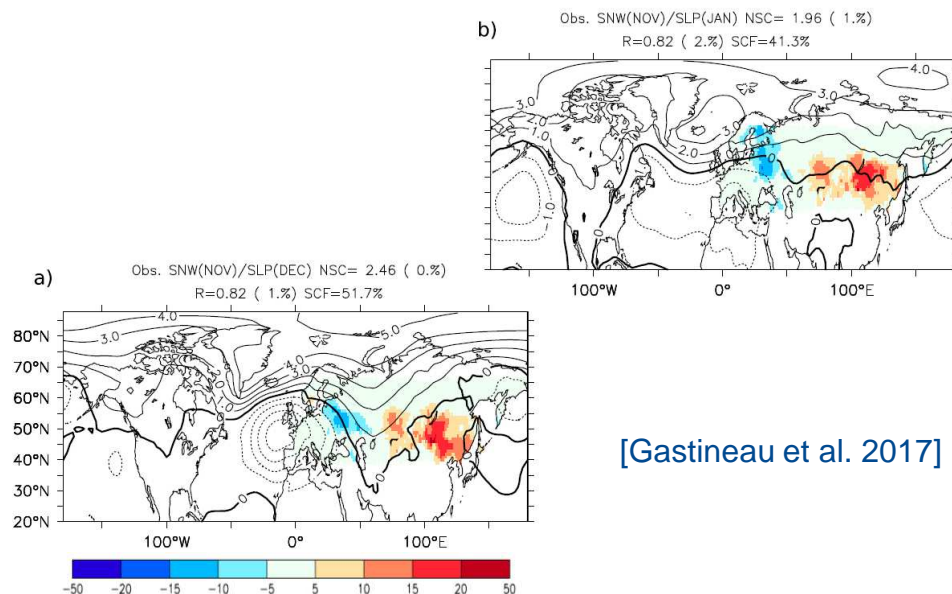
Local and remote impacts of seasonal snow cover on atmospheric circulation have been explored extensively, with observational and modelling efforts focusing on how Eurasian autumn snow-cover variability potentially drives Northern Hemisphere atmospheric circulation via the generation of deep, planetary-scale atmospheric waves. Despite climate modelling advances, models remain challenged to reproduce the proposed sequence of processes by which snow cover can influence the atmosphere, calling into question the robustness of this coupling.



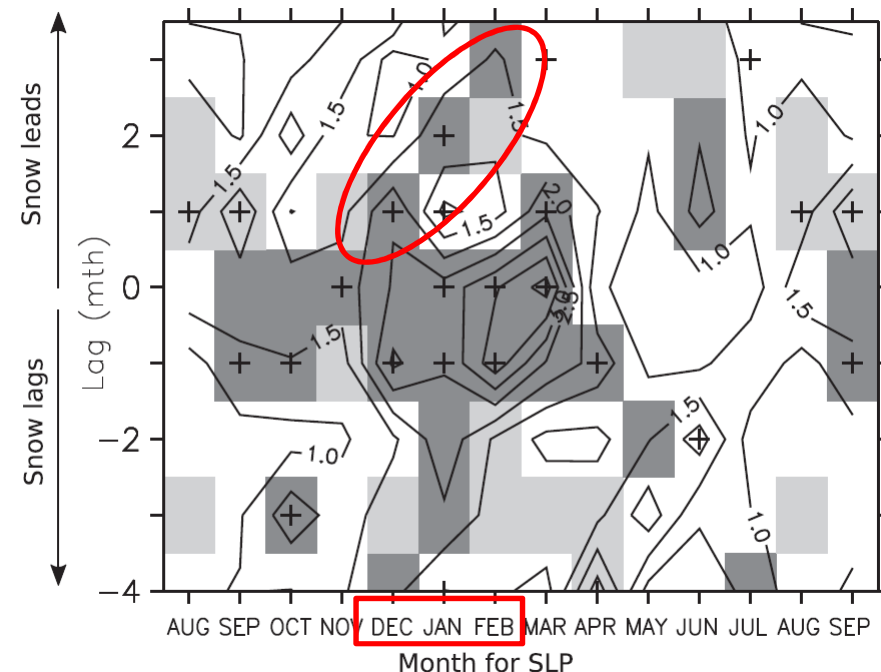
Eurasian snow cover in autumn (OCT)



Eurasian snow cover in autumn (NOV)



WINTER

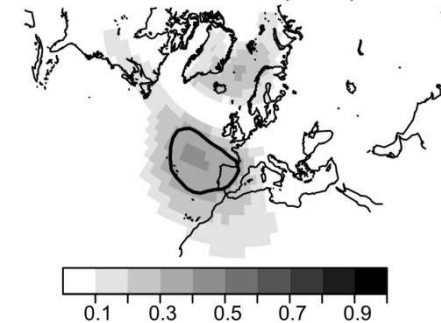


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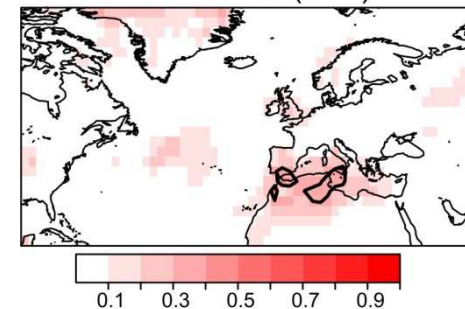
Barents-Kara sea-ice concentration in autumn (NOV)  
[García-Serrano et al. 2015; King et al. 2015; Koenigk et al. 2015]  
[Scaife et al. 2014; Dunstone et al. 2016]

## WINTER

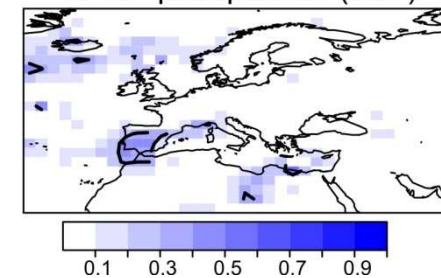
ERA-int SLP (DJF)



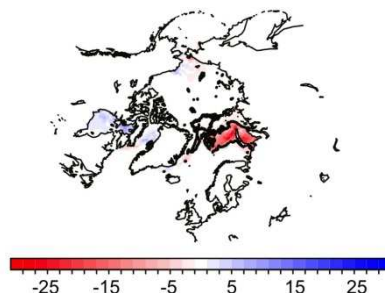
ERA-int SAT (DJF)



GPCP precipitation (DJF)



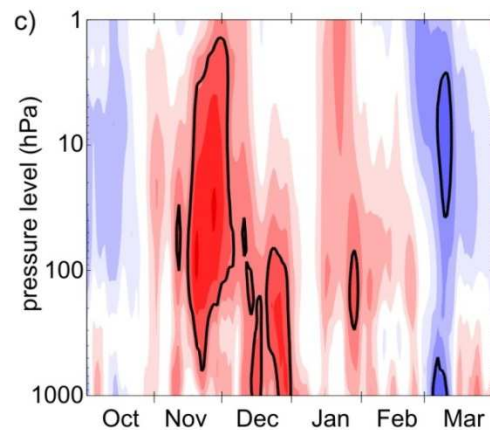
a) **MCA-SIC/BK<sub>NOV</sub> X SIC (nov)**



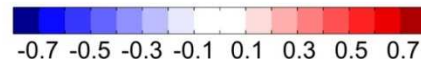
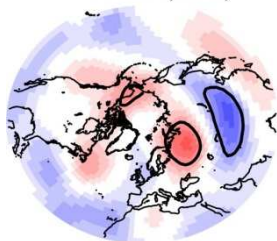
empirical prediction skill  
[García-Serrano et al. 2015]

Barents-Kara sea-ice concentration in autumn (NOV)  
[García-Serrano et al. 2015; King et al. 2015; Koenigk et al. 2015]  
[Scaife et al. 2014; Dunstone et al. 2016]

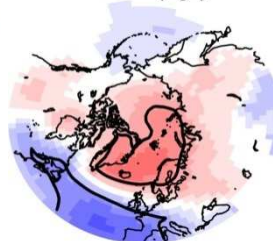
MCA-SIC/BK<sub>NOV</sub> X HGT [60N-90N]



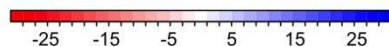
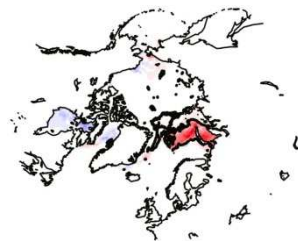
Z200 (nov)



SLP (djf)



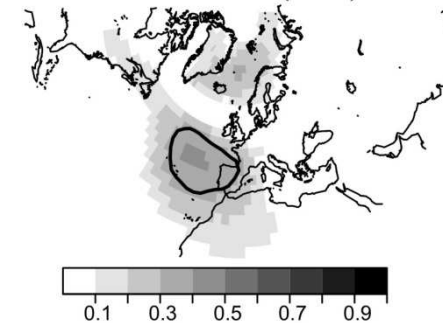
a) MCA-SIC/BK<sub>NOV</sub> X SIC (nov)



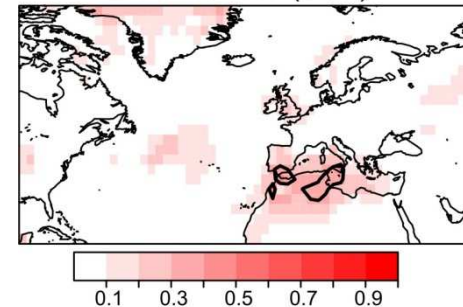
[García-Serrano et al. 2015, 2016]

## WINTER

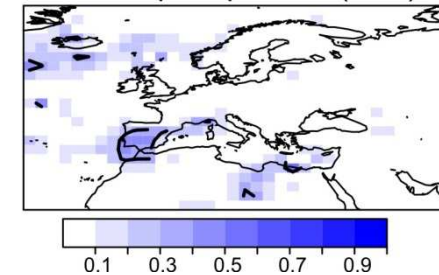
ERA-int SLP (DJF)



ERA-int SAT (DJF)



GPCP precipitation (DJF)

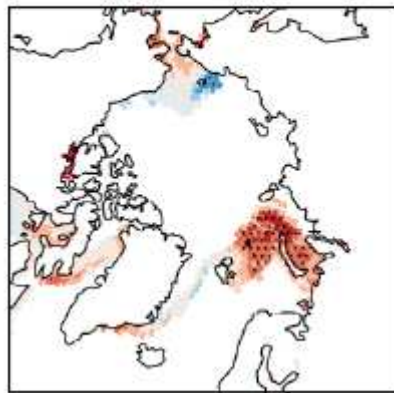


empirical prediction skill  
[García-Serrano et al. 2015]



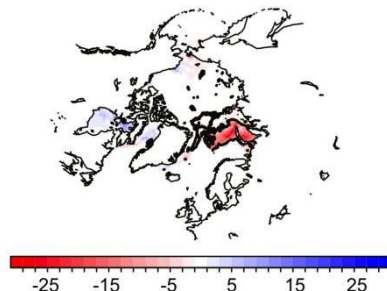
Barents-Kara sea-ice concentration in autumn (NOV)  
[García-Serrano et al. 2015; King et al. 2015; Koenigk et al. 2015]  
[Scaife et al. 2014; Dunstone et al. 2016]

Obs NAO corr.  
Nov ice area



[Dunstone et al. 2016]

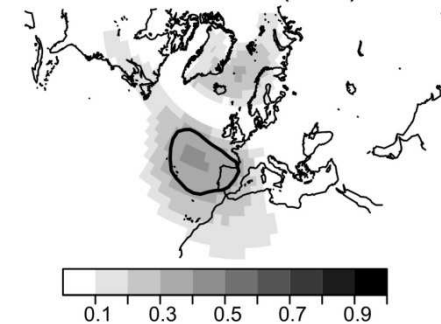
a)  $MCA-SIC/BK_{NOV} \times SIC (nov)$



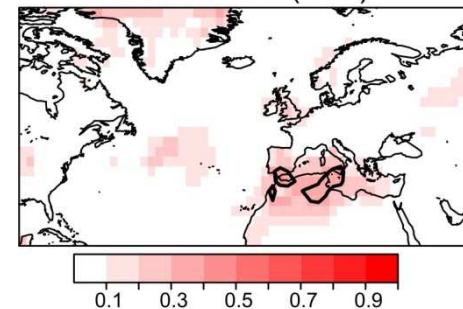
[García-Serrano et al. 2015, 2016]

## WINTER

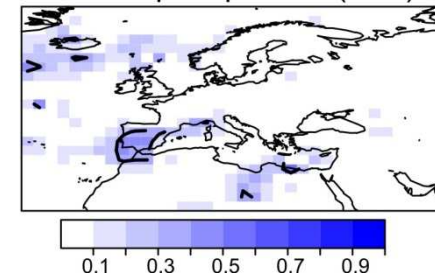
ERA-int SLP (DJF)



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GPCP precipitation (DJF)

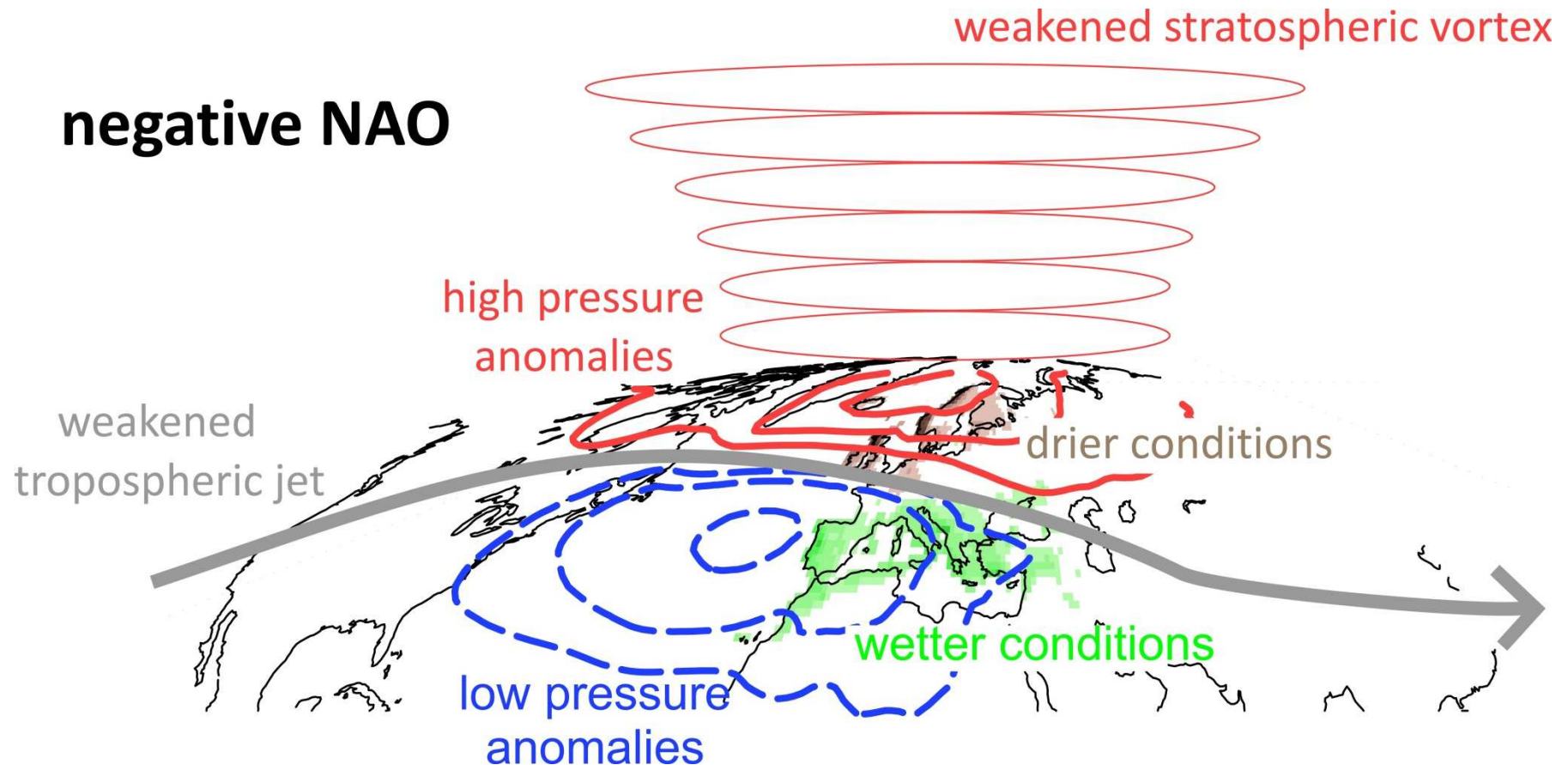


empirical prediction skill  
[García-Serrano et al. 2015]



stratospheric pathway to winter NAO  
(sea-ice reduction / increased snow)

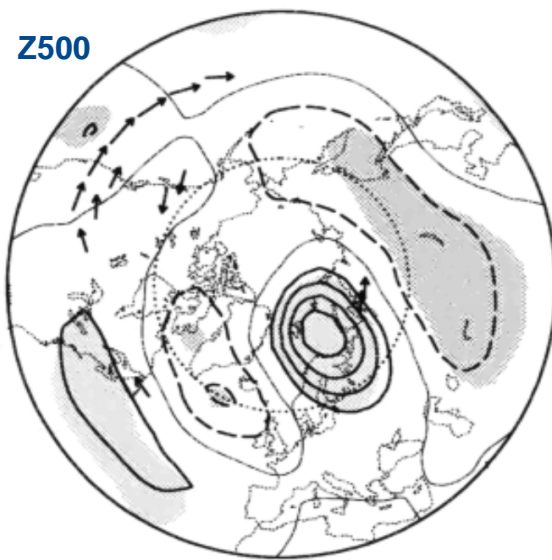
**negative NAO**



what precedes to the winter NAO → NAO precursors

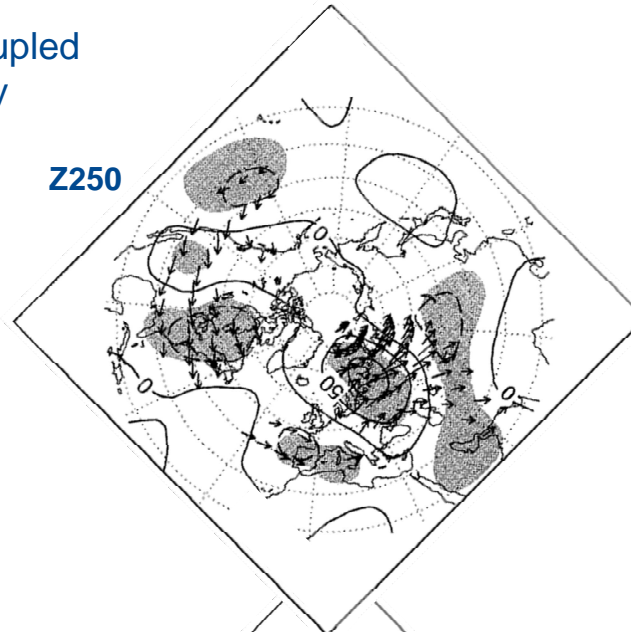
## November

wave-like anomalies over Eurasia coupled  
to troposphere-stratosphere variability

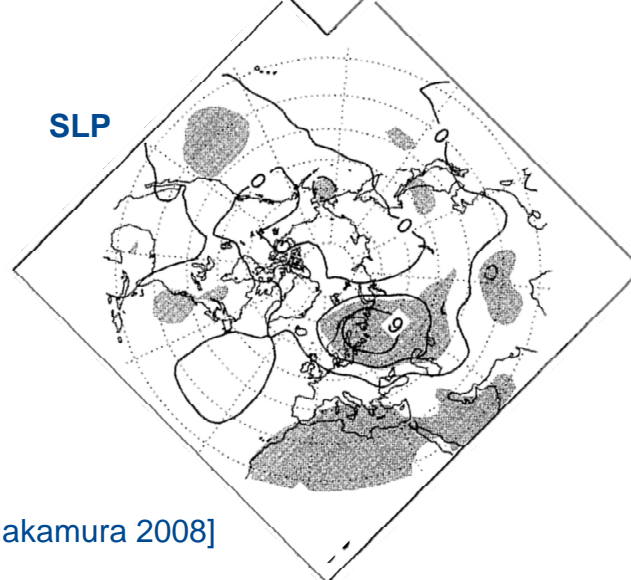


[Kuroda and Koderá 1999]

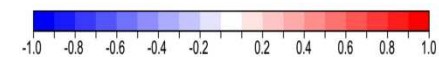
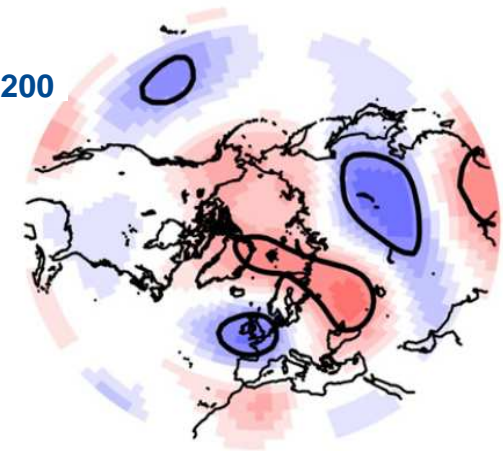
Z250



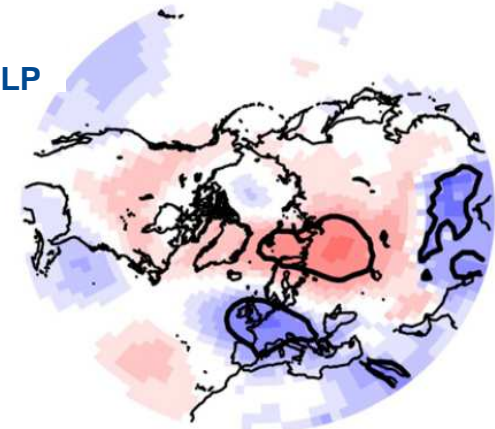
SLP



Z200



SLP

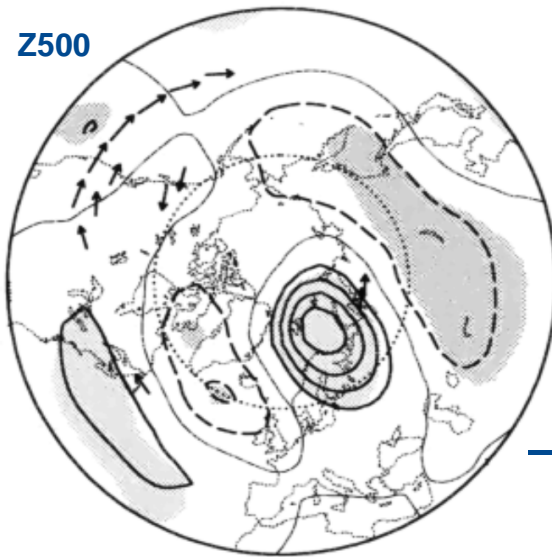


what precedes to the winter NAO → NAO precursors

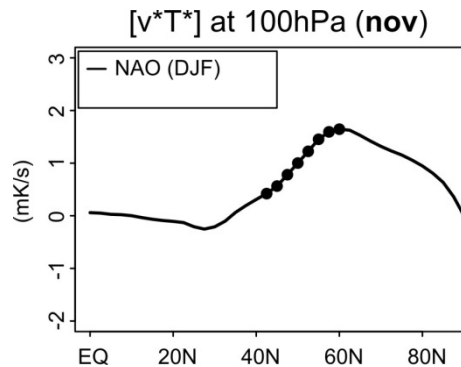
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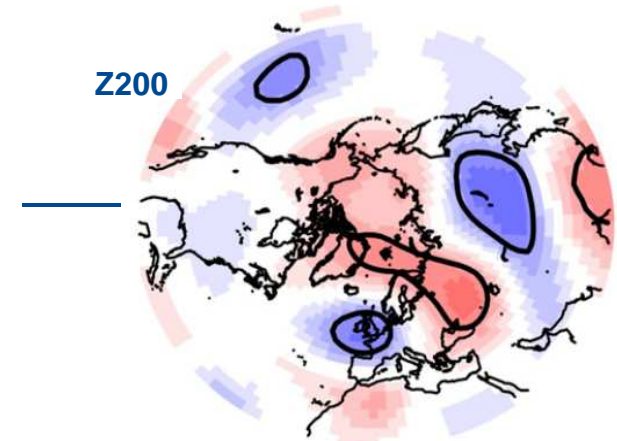
Z500



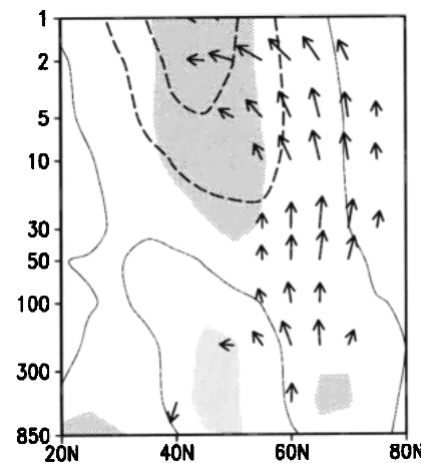
[Kuroda and Kodera 1999]



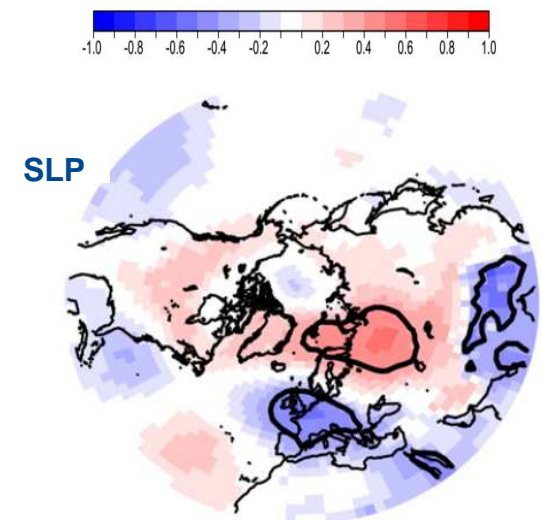
Z200



E-P flux



SLP



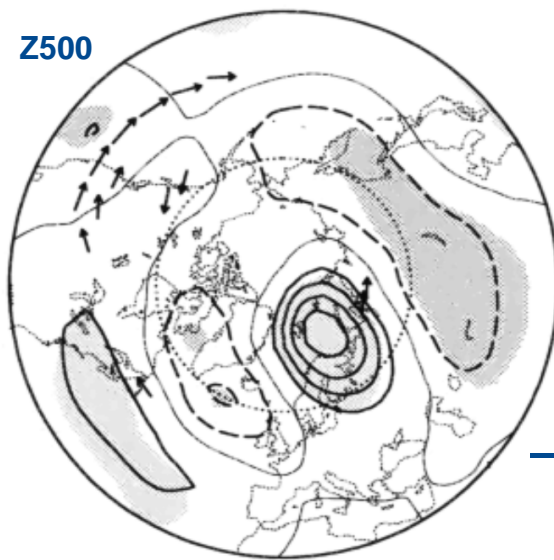
[García-Serrano et al. 2015] 10



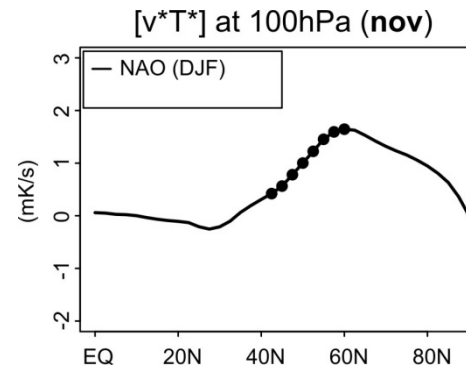
what precedes to the winter NAO → NAO precursors

## November

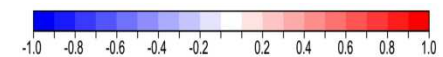
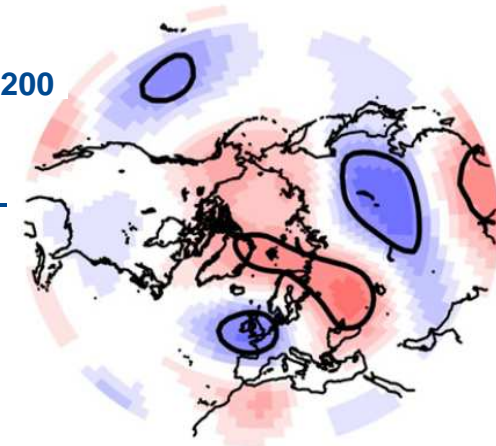
wave-like anomalies over Eurasia coupled  
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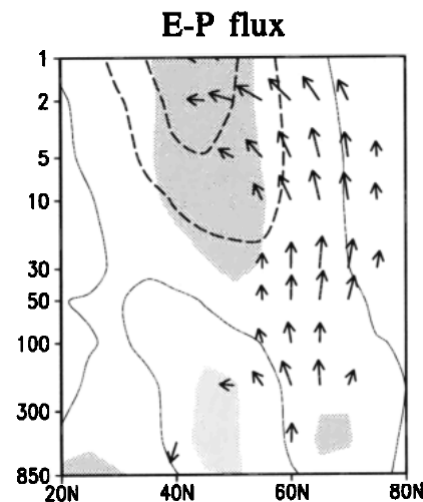
[Kuroda and Kodera 1999]



Z200



[García-Serrano et al. 2015]



linear interference with  
*climatological wave pattern*



[Garfinkel et al. 2010]



## NAO precursors linked to surface forcing ?

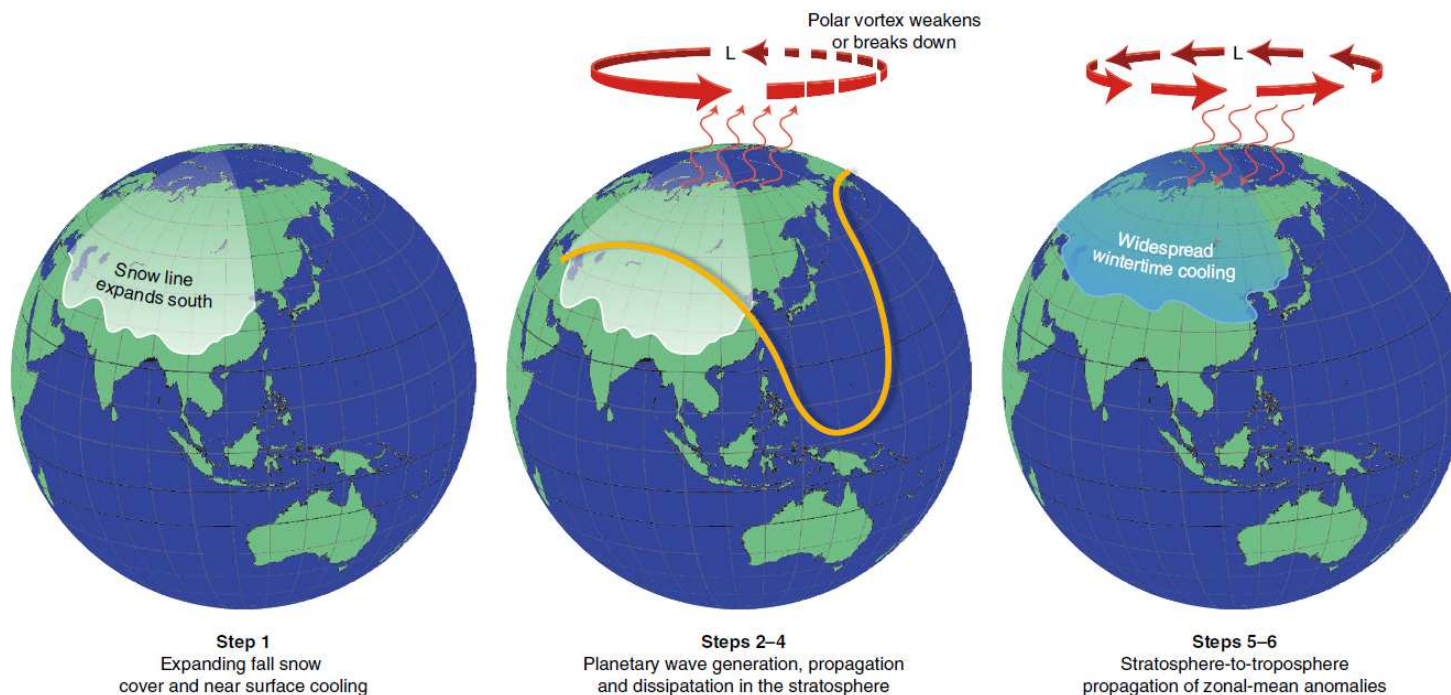
sea-ice reduction → heats and moistens the boundary layer (*turbulent fluxes*)

increased snow → cools the boundary layer (*radiative fluxes*)

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Review in *Nature Climate Change*  
[Henderson et al. 2018]

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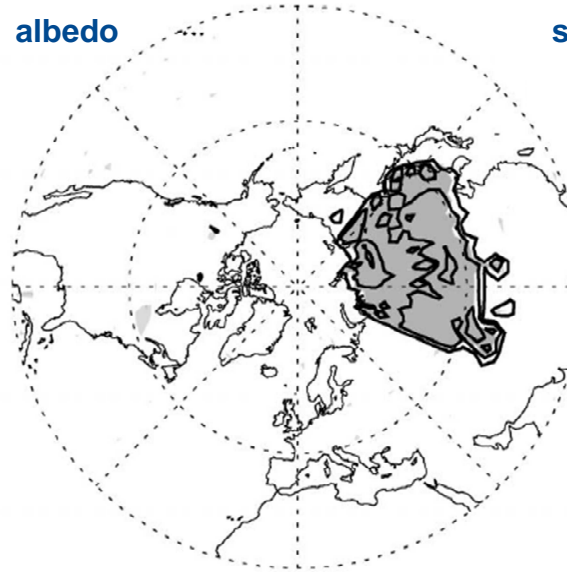
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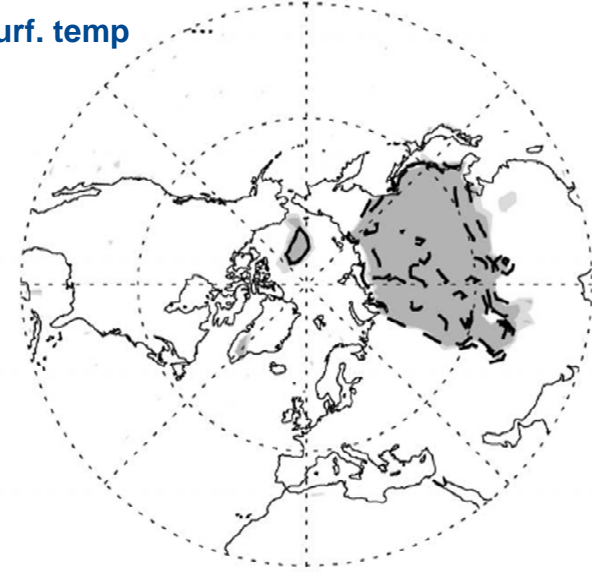


Step 1  
Expanding fall snow  
cover and near surface cooling

albedo



surf. temp



[Gong et al. 2003]

[Henderson et al. 2018]

## NAO precursors linked to surface forcing ?

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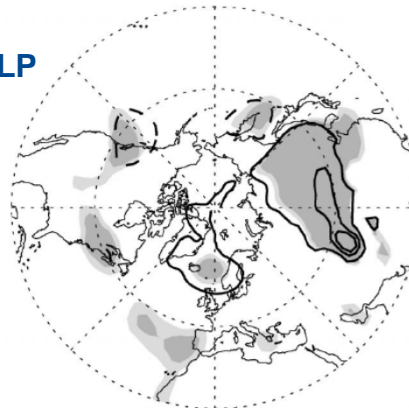
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Step 1  
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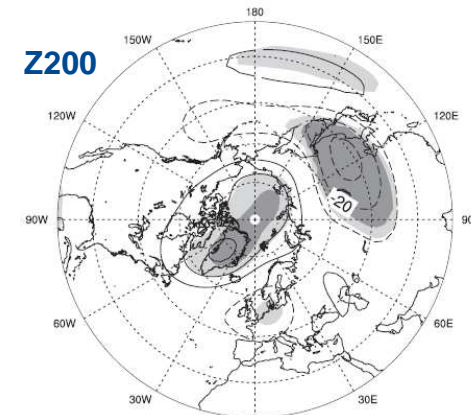
[Henderson et al. 2018]

SLP

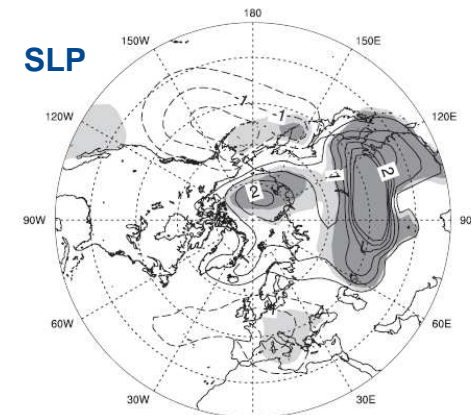


[Gong et al. 2003]

Z200



SLP



[Peings et al. 2012]



## NAO precursors linked to surface forcing ?

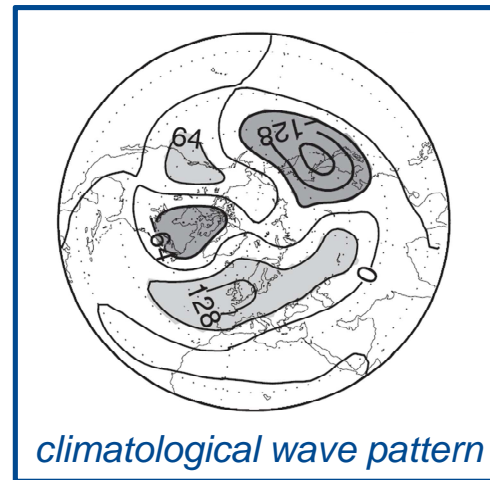
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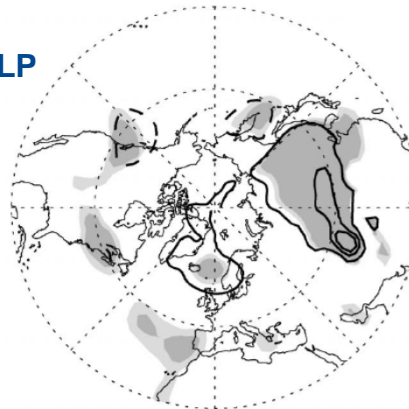


**Step 1**  
Expanding fall snow  
cover and near surface cooling

[Henderson et al. 2018]

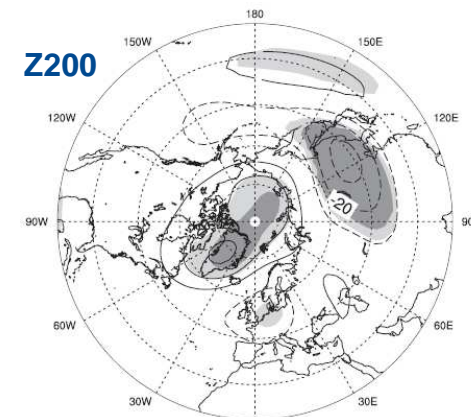


SLP

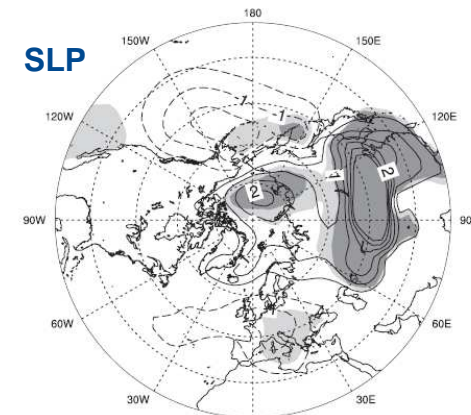


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Z200



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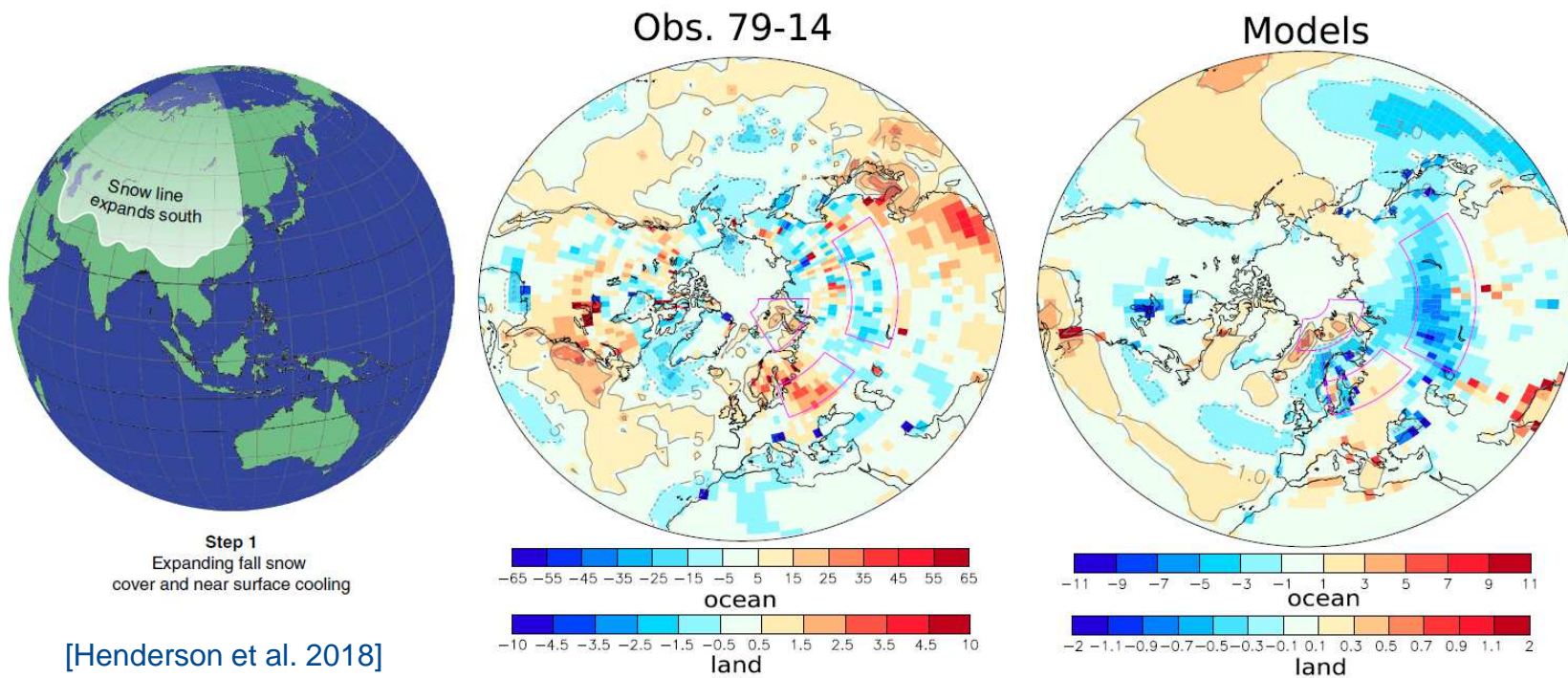


[Peings et al. 2012]

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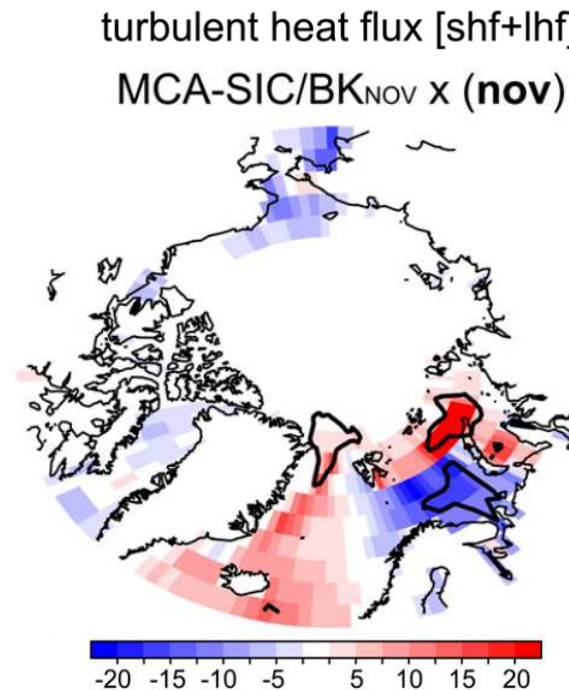
[Henderson et al. 2018]

[Gastineau et al. 2017]

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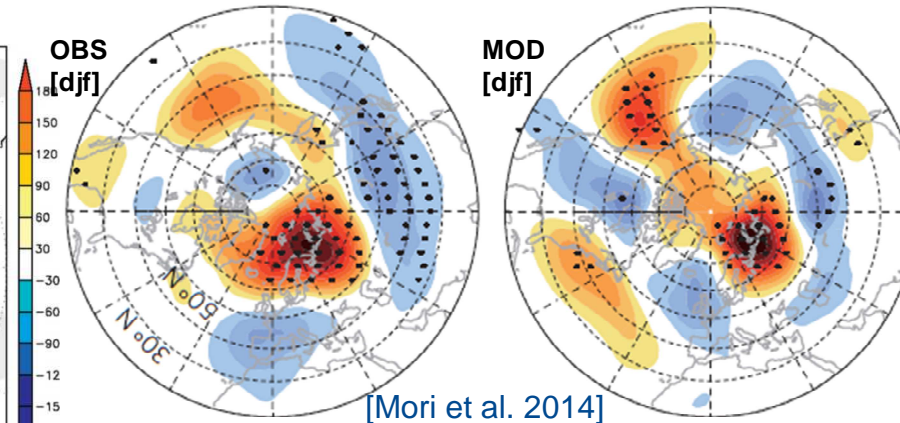
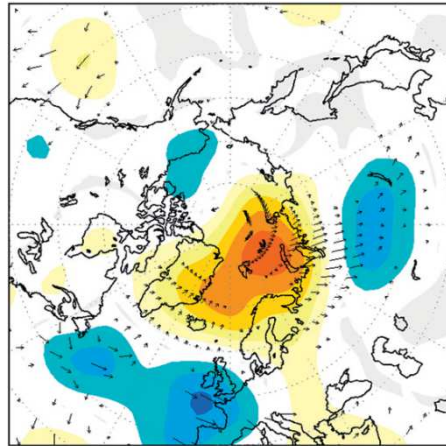
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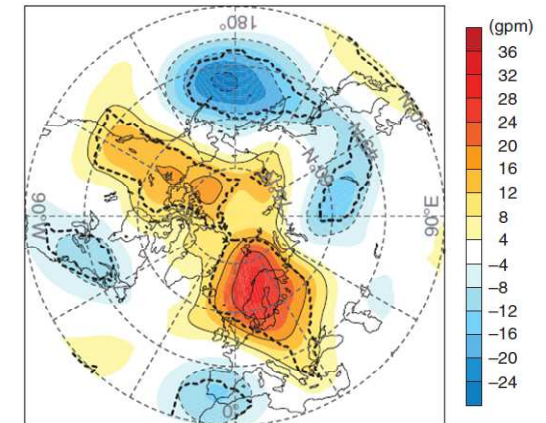
[García-Serrano et al. 2015]



Z250 / WAF (DJF)

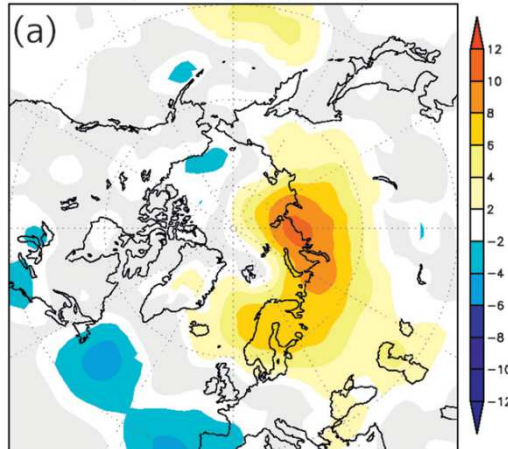


$\Delta Z500$  for ND, CAM5

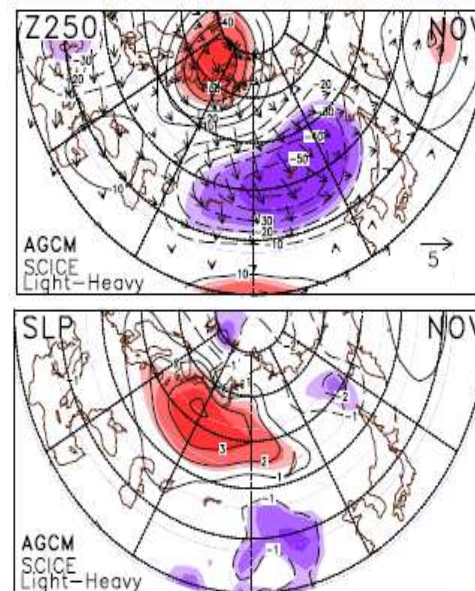


[Kim et al. 2014]

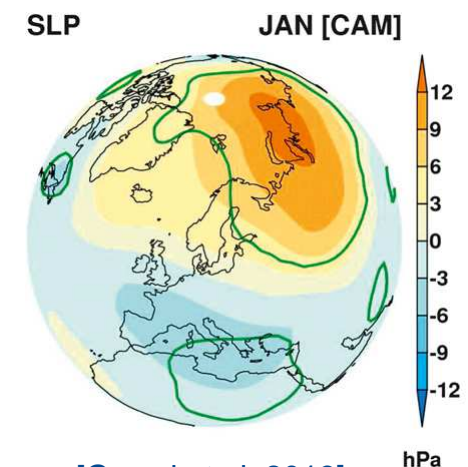
SLP<sub>key</sub> anomaly (Ice<sub>light</sub> - Ice<sub>heavy</sub>)



[Inoue et al. 2012]



[Honda et al. 2009]

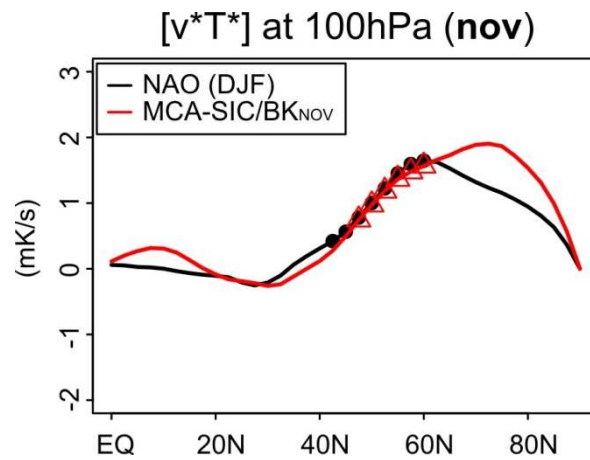


[Grassi et al. 2013]

might be non-linear to SIC reduction!

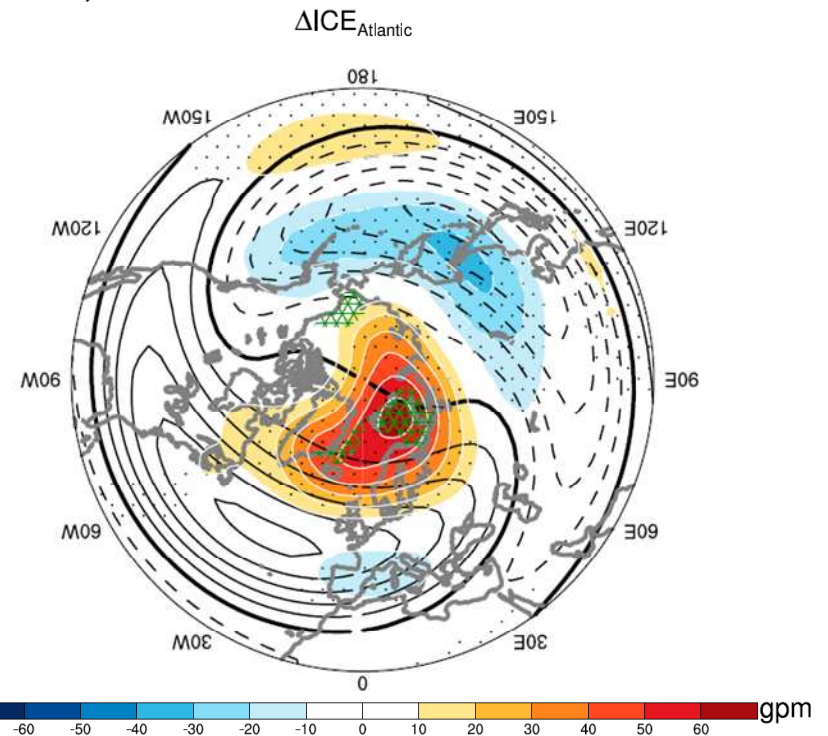
[Petoukhov and Semenov 2010]



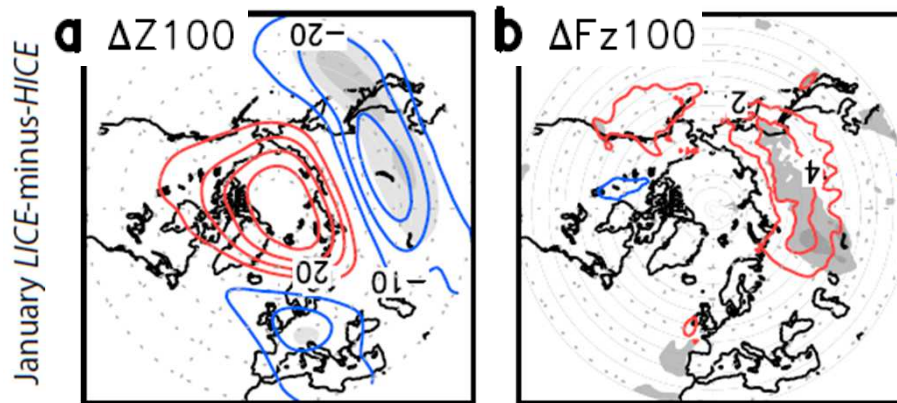


[García-Serrano et al. 2015]

b) Z at 300 hPa Dec-Jan



[Sun et al. 2015]

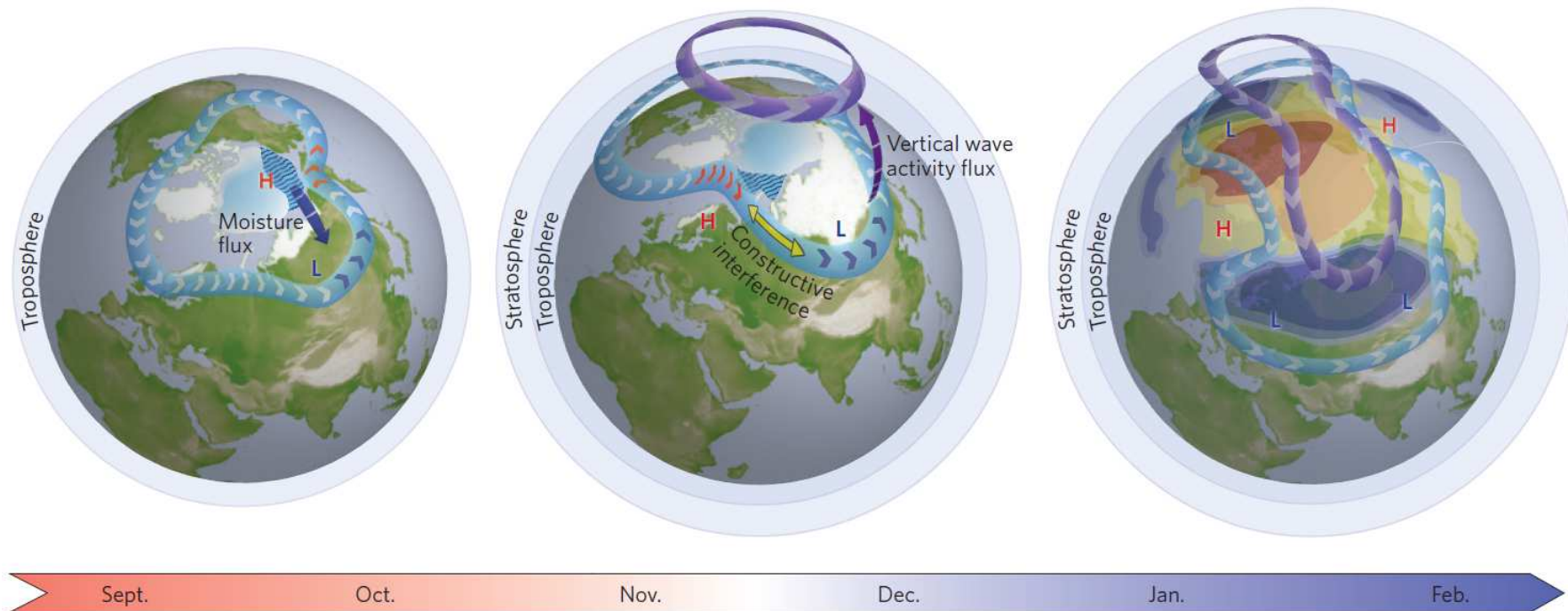


[Nakamura et al. 2016]

might be non-linear to SIC reduction!

[Petoukhov and Semenov 2010]

## predictability of Northern Hemisphere climate from cryospheric variability (sea-ice + snow cover)



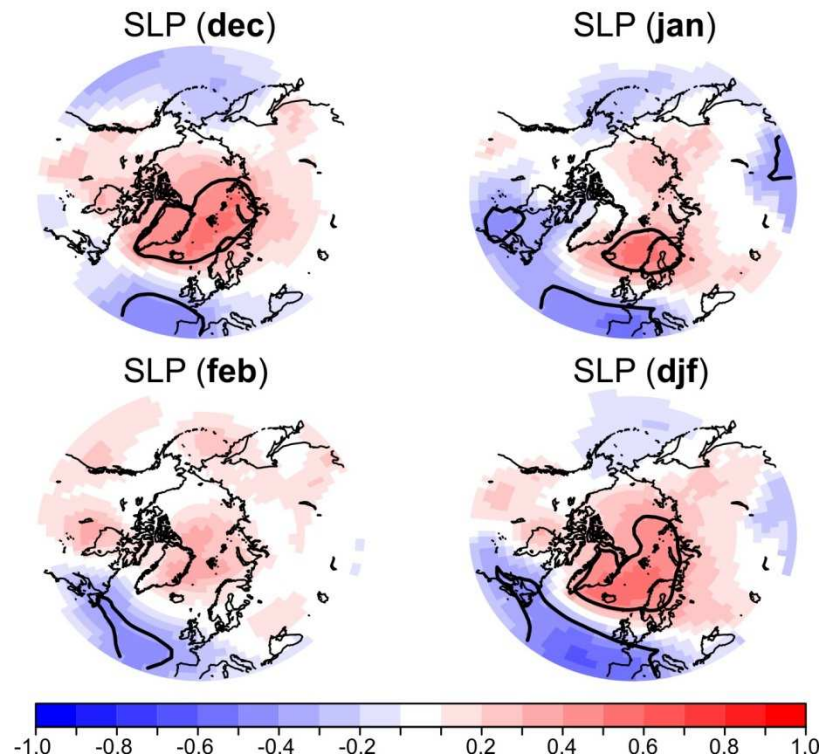
Review in *Nature Geoscience*  
 [Cohen et al. 2014]

## SUMMARY:

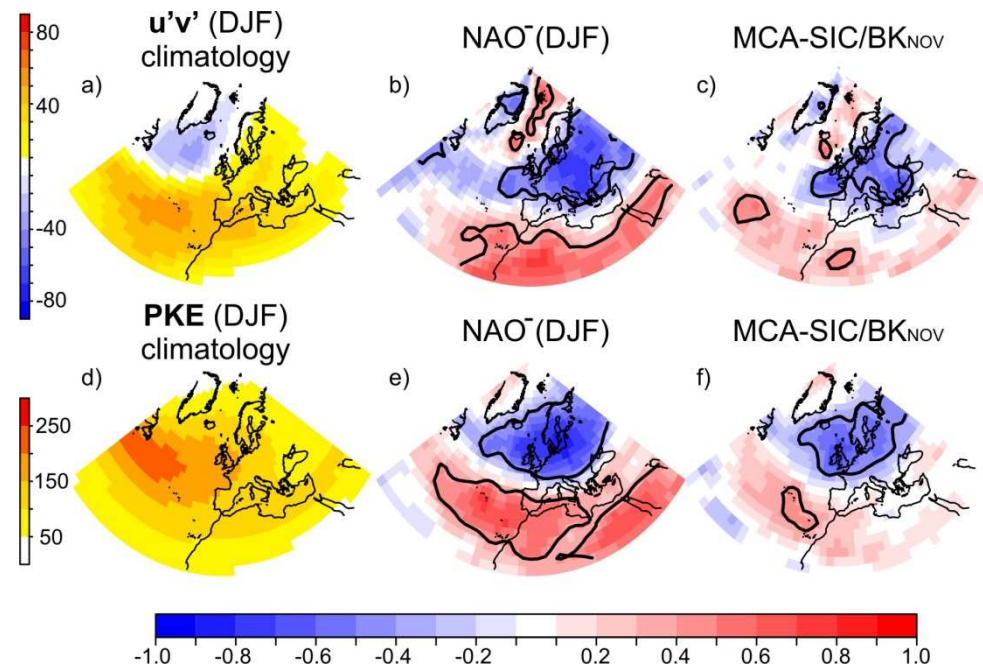
- ...other forcings may play a larger role in seasons when ENSO signal is weak
  - SEA-ICE (*Barents-Kara Seas*): thermally-induced / turbulent heat flux (sensible+latent) – Rossby wavetrain – interference with climatological wave pattern
  - SNOW COVER (*Eurasia*): radiatively-induced / albedo feedback – local baroclinic structure – interference with climatological wave pattern
- dynamical forecast systems will require a proper representation of stratosphere
- there is room for comprehensively improving empirical prediction models



## MCA-SIC/BK<sub>NOV</sub>

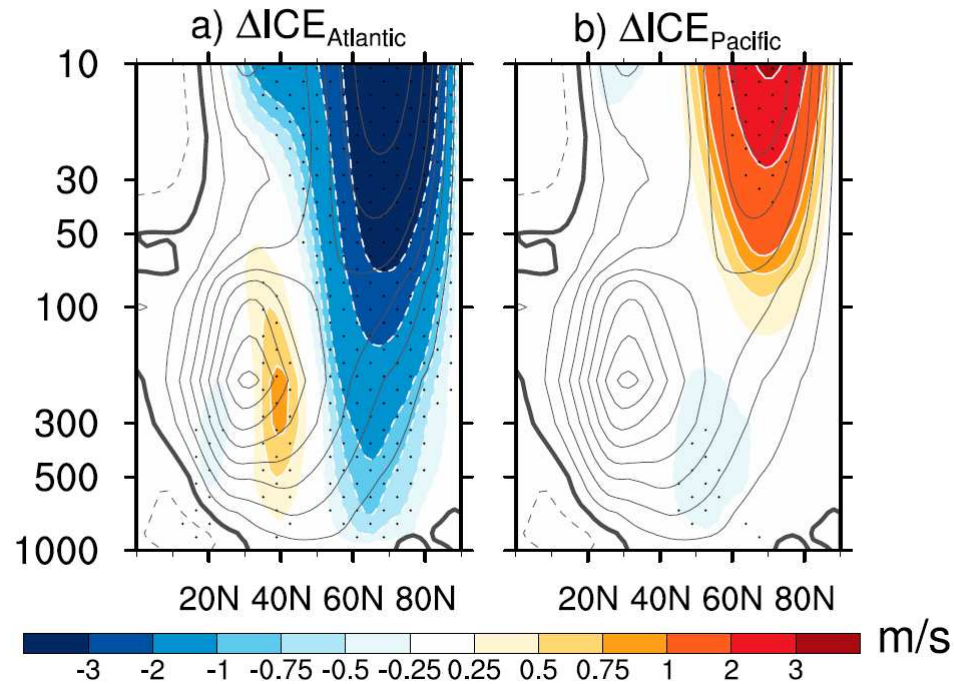


[García-Serrano et al. 2015]



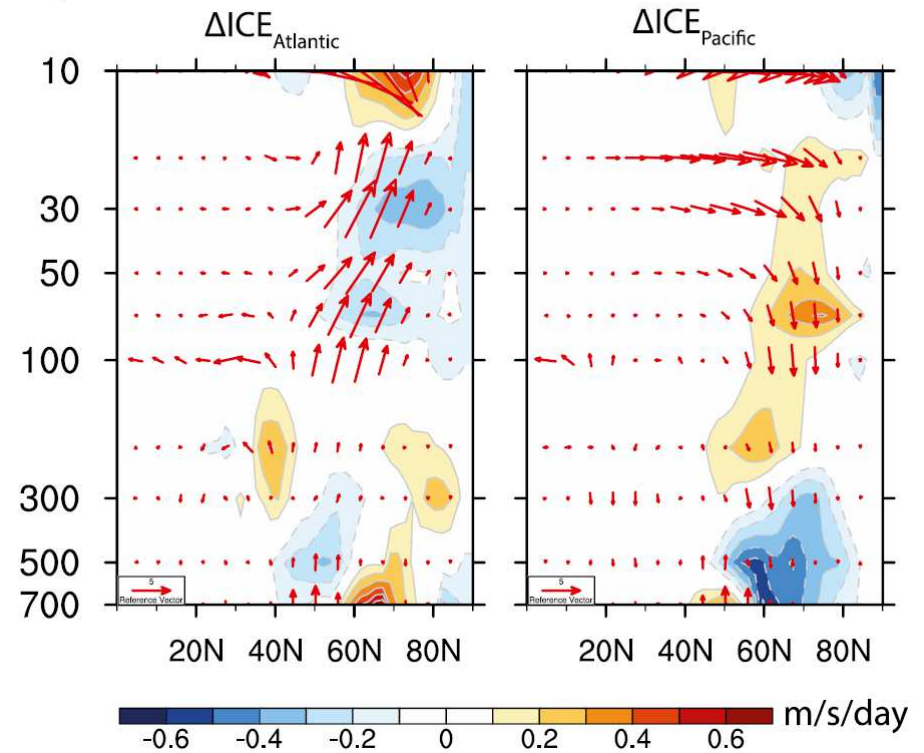


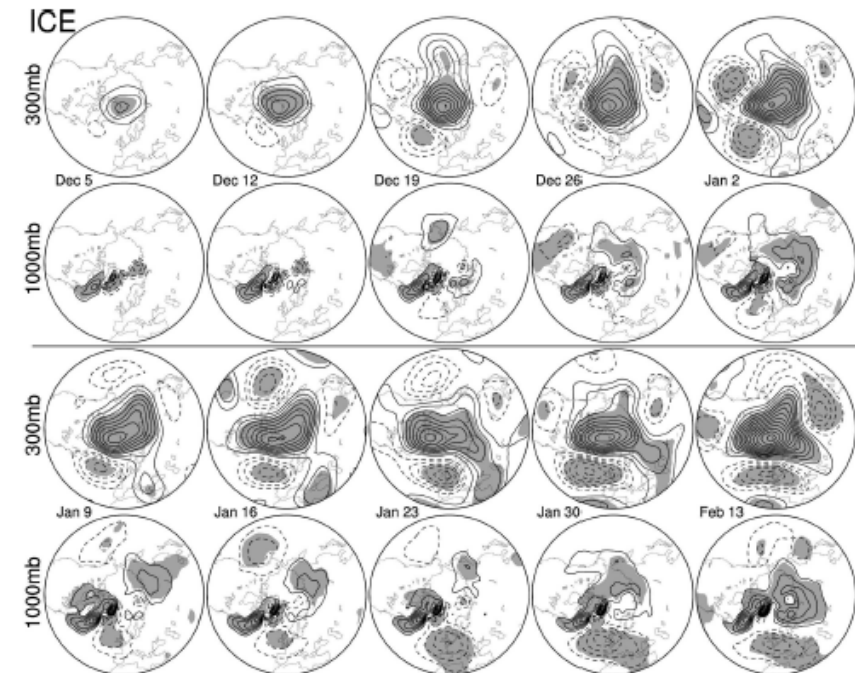
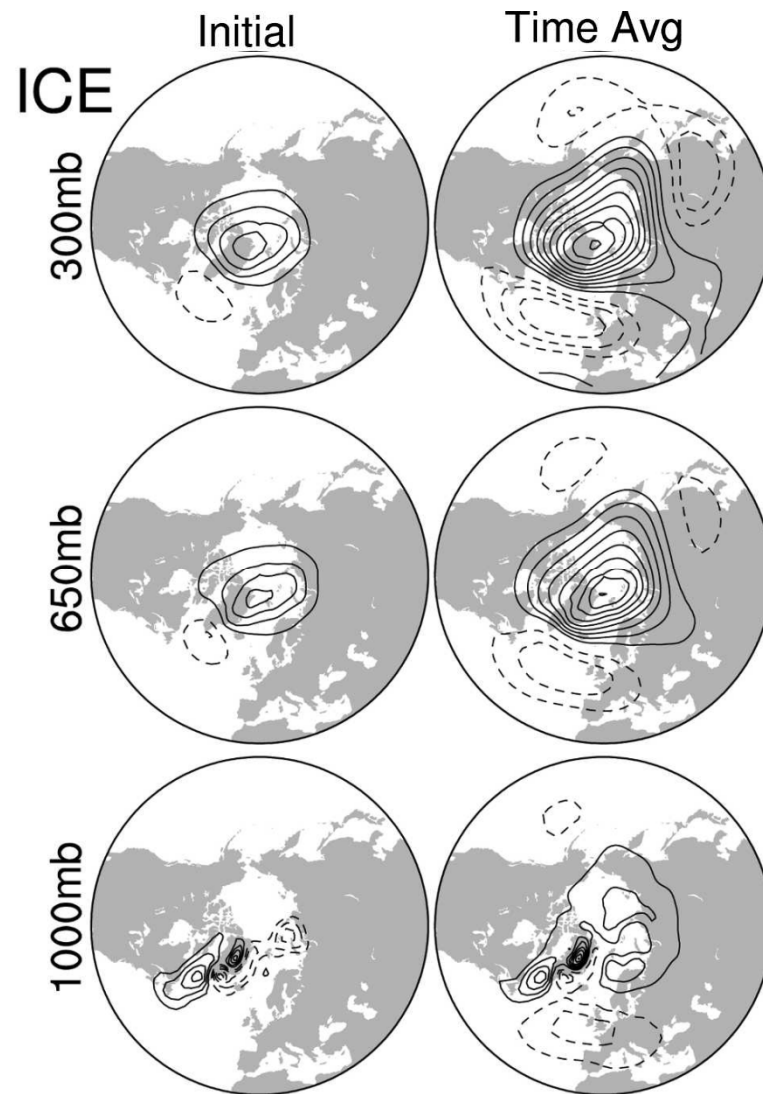
[U] in DJF



[Sun et al. 2015]

b) E-P flux in Dec-Jan



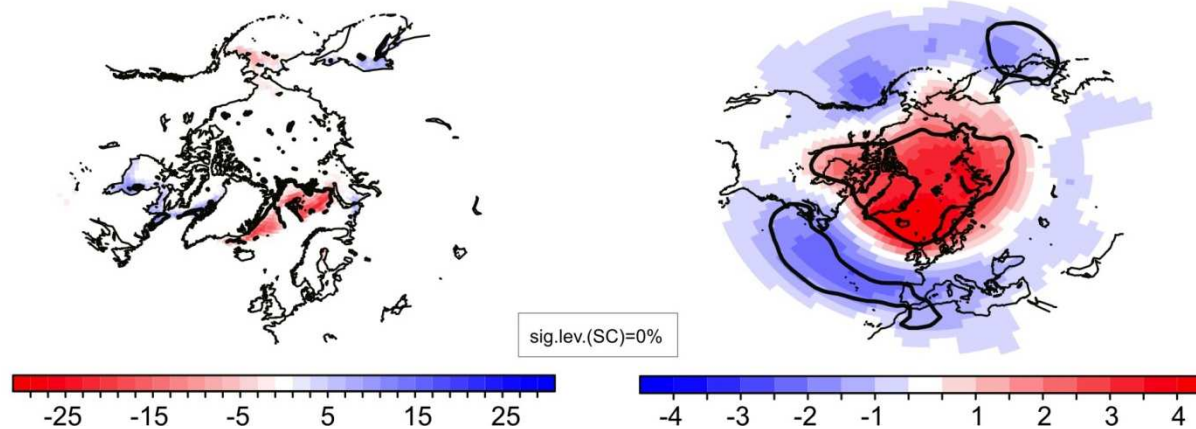


the equilibrium response to SIC reduction over G-B Seas, which projects on the negative NAO, is reached in about two months

[Deser et al. 2007]

c) **MCA-SIC/eG<sub>DEC</sub> X SIC (dec)**

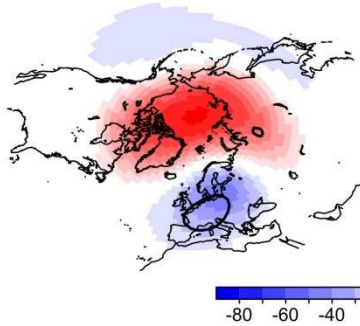
d) **MCA-SIC/eG<sub>DEC</sub> X SLP (feb)**



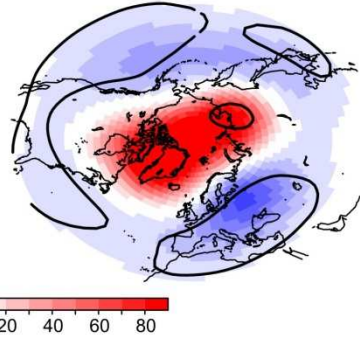
[García-Serrano et al. 2016]



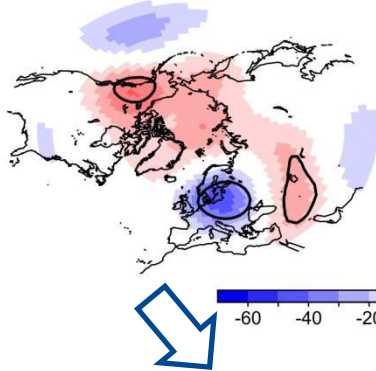
a)  $\text{SIC-GS}_{\text{DEC}} \times \text{Z050}$  (jan)



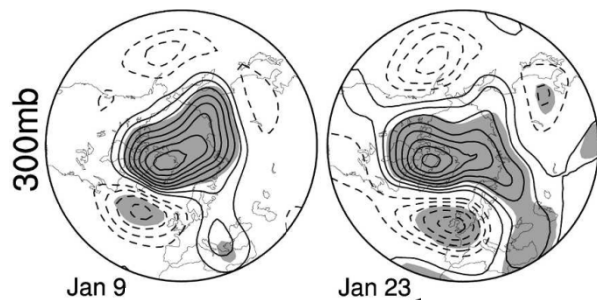
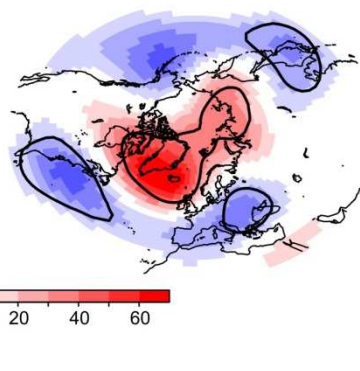
b)  $\text{SIC-GS}_{\text{DEC}} \times \text{Z050}$  (feb)



c)  $\text{SIC-GS}_{\text{DEC}} \times \text{Z200}$  (jan)



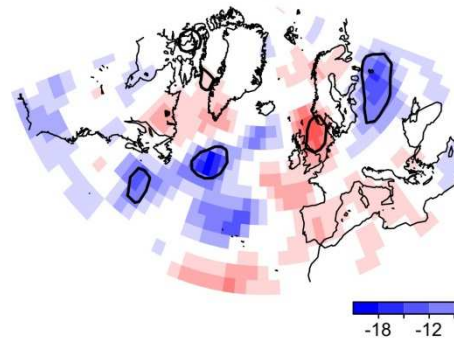
d)  $\text{SIC-GS}_{\text{DEC}} \times \text{Z200}$  (feb)



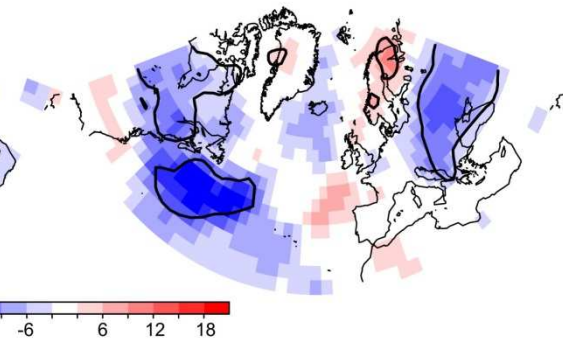
Jan 9

Jan 23

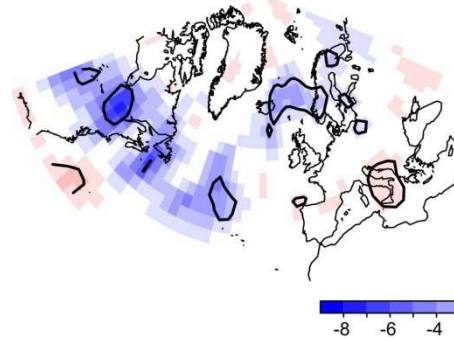
a)  $\text{SIC-GS}_{\text{DEC}} \times \text{U}'\text{V}'200$  (jan)



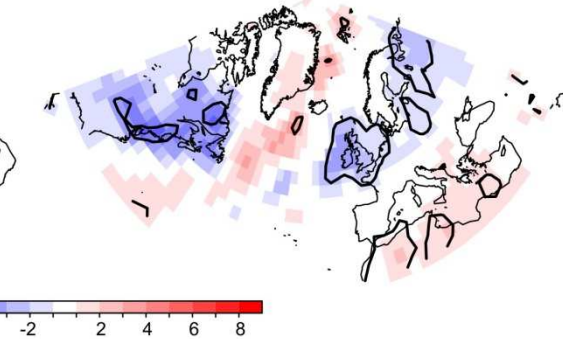
b)  $\text{SIC-GS}_{\text{DEC}} \times \text{U}'\text{V}'200$  (feb)



c)  $\text{SIC-GS}_{\text{DEC}} \times \text{V}'\text{T}'850$  (jan)



d)  $\text{SIC-GS}_{\text{DEC}} \times \text{V}'\text{T}'850$  (feb)



## TROPOSPHERIC DYNAMICS